

THE KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT

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THOMAS NELSON PERKINS



Thomas Nelson Perkins, representing the administration's priority board on the United States war mission abroad.

RUSS DESERT FRONT

Force of 360,000 Troops Quit Line, Is Report.

Ukrainian Soldiers Recalled When the Chiefs of Province Declare Independence.

Petrograd, Nov. 22.—The military chief of the district of Kiev and the temporary governor, with their staffs, are reported to have left their posts. Ukrainian commissaries have been appointed to succeed them, and they have confirmed the independence of the Ukraine.

Three hundred and sixty thousand Ukrainian troops are said to have been recalled from the front. This is commented upon here as meaning a serious crippling of the army and the possible opening of the front to the enemy.

The town duma of Moscow has been dissolved by the revolutionary war committee. Mayor Roudneff of Moscow is reported to be in hiding to escape threatened arrest. An armored train bound for Petrograd has been captured by a detachment of sailors and returned to Moscow.

A breach in the workmen's and soldiers' organizations throughout the country is threatened through the existence of two central committees, each claiming authority as the duly constituted body and denying the rights of the other. The new central committee appointed by the recent congress of workmen's and soldiers' delegates and which gave birth to the present governmental regime assumes to supersede another similar organization which dates back to the months immediately following the March revolution. These bodies are currently referred to as the first and second central committees.

The second central committee, it is announced, proposes to assemble all the workmen's and soldiers' delegates who took no part in the last congress and to attempt to weld them into an organization which will fight the domination of the bolsheviks.

DRAFT SYSTEM WORKS FINE

Men Called to Colors in First Selection, Will Be in Training Camps by January 1.

Washington, Nov. 22.—Six hundred and eighty-seven thousand young men drawn to the colors in the first draft under the selective service law will be in training by January 1, Provost Marshal General Crowder announced. While construction work is still under way in some of the training camps, most of the work is completed and all will be finished before the end of the present year. The manufacture of clothing for the drafted men in like-wise is proceeding rapidly and it is expected there will be an ample supply of uniforms for all the selected men when the first draft is completed.

SOLDIERS TO BE RELIEVED

Special Federal Police Force to Be Organized to Guard Industries and Railroads.

Washington, Nov. 22.—Army department commanders have been relieved of the duty of assigning troops to guard industries and railroads as the first step in the war department's general plan to co-operating with the states in a system of internal control during the war that will not drain the fighting forces. Soldiers now doing police and watchman work will be relieved soon and to supplement men for such duty furnished by the states the department is preparing to organize a special force of federal police, semi-military in character.

BRITISH SMASH TWO HINDENBURG LINES IN FRANCE

Haig's Third Army Gains Five Miles on a Thirty-Two-Mile Front.

THOUSANDS TAKEN PRISONER

Infantry and Tanks Smash First Defenses and Continue Beyond—Villages, Woods and Strongly Fortified Positions Fall in Sweeping Attack.

With the British Army in France, Nov. 22.—General Pershing was an interested witness of General Haig's great victory.

London, Nov. 22.—The Hindenburg line has been broken to a depth of four to five miles, the war office announces.

The British troops stormed the first system of the Hindenburg line defenses on the whole front between St. Quentin and the Scarpe river.

The British infantry and tanks pressed on and captured the second system of defenses over a mile beyond.

The attack was begun Tuesday by the third army. There was no artillery preparation and the Germans were taken completely by surprise.

The second system of German defenses captured by the British is known as the Hindenburg support line. The British captured Benavits, Lameau wood, La Vacquerie, the defenses known as Welsh ridge and Ribecourt village. Their operations are continuing.

Thousands Are Captured. The British also fought their way through Couillet wood.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Julian Byng is in command of the attacking army.

The whole German line west of the Canal du Nord to the Bapaume-Cambrai road has been captured.

Several thousand prisoners have been taken.

The element of surprise was intensified by the fact that the British artillery all along the West Flanders front was thundering against the German lines as though another drive in that sector was in preparation.

The Germans upon recovering began to rush masses of troops to the front and fierce fighting developed.

Hand-to-hand struggles raged in the trenches and in the German dug-outs behind their lines. The Germans lost very heavily in killed and wounded in addition to their losses in prisoners.

Gain of Great Importance. The importance of the British gain could scarcely be overestimated in the opinion of military experts. Not only has it shown that the famous "impregnable" Hindenburg line is vulnerable against a determined assault but the British have crept very close to Cambrai and the menace to the German base at Lens is now greater than ever before.

From St. Quentin to the Scarpe is 32 miles.

The British drive covers a part of the field of last year's offensive on the Somme and the section of the Arras battle front south of Arras. The British center in this thrust is nearly opposite Cambrai, the important German base and railway center, from which the British line on the Bapaume-Cambrai road was about nine miles distant, as it had stood for several months past. The main force of the push, just launched is apparently aimed at Cambrai, along this road.

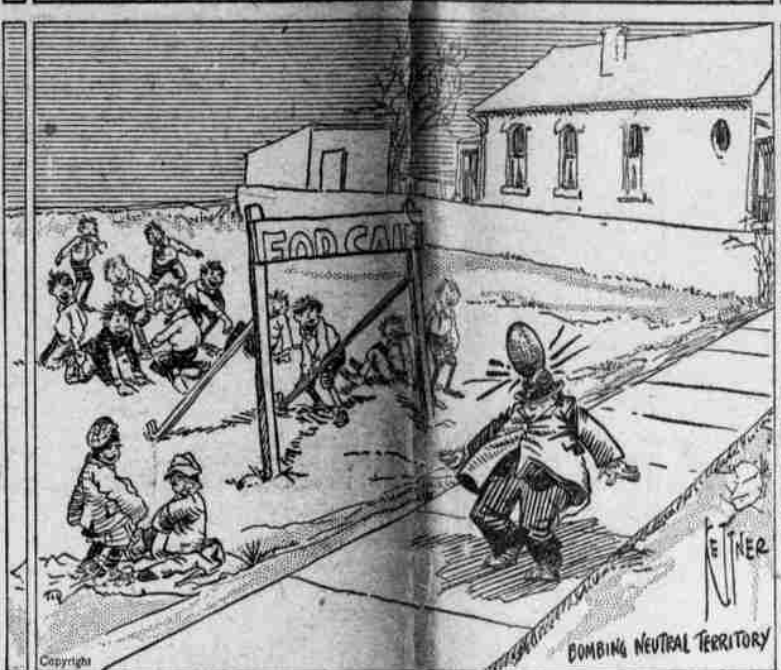
Established Last Spring. What is known as the Hindenburg line was established by the German command last spring, when the famous "strategic retreat" on the Somme front was carried out. It was a supposedly impregnable barrier, which had been in careful preparation. The British and French, however, showed in the Arras battle last spring and in the French drive on the Aisne front, that the line was by no means a bar to their progress, and serious inroads were made upon it in various attacks on both these fronts. No definite break, however, sufficient to permit the penetration of a large force which could debauch for large field operations had ever been effected.

DRYS WIN IN LOS ANGELES

Nearly Complete Returns Show a Majority of About 20,000 for Saloonless City.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 22.—Los Angeles, as the result of an initiative election held yesterday, will become on April 1, 1918, a saloonless city—the largest in the country. With but eight small precincts of a total of 708 missing, the majority was almost 20,000.

Somewhere in the U. S. A.



STATES ASKED TO WAR ON SPIES

100,000 Men to Guard Elevators, Munition Plants and Other Places.

HOME GUARDS MAY BE USED

Secretary Baker Orders the Bureau of Militia to Organize the Machinery for Drive on Enemies of America.

Washington, Nov. 22.—The states will be called upon to furnish 100,000 men to carry out the provisions of President Wilson's proclamation directed to the suppression of spy activities.

These men are to guard the depots, munition works, elevators, wharves and warehouses, which enemy aliens are forbidden to approach.

The central agency in the new service is to be the bureau of militia, which received direct instructions yesterday from Secretary Baker to organize the machinery.

With it will work the intelligence bureau which is charged with seeing that the order for the registration of all German subjects is complete and to insure that every enemy alien—whichever, under the act of congress, means every male German subject over the age of fourteen—obeys the law forbidding his presence in the District of Columbia.

The bureau of militia affairs, composed of seasoned regular officers, will organize the guard, which is to consist of such regular soldiers as can be spared, some guards, state constabulary and municipal police.

After the service is thoroughly organized the regulars will be withdrawn and the whole duty will devolve on the men they have trained to work.

To Use Volunteers.

It is to be a volunteer service. Secretary Baker was careful to make it plain that no state is required to furnish its quota, but the concern between the federal officials and the state authorities is such that no difficulty is expected in getting 100,000 men, or more if more are needed for the work.

Under the terms of the proclamation the attorney general is authorized to protect all industries within three miles of a river or navigable stream.

In this zone are most of the munition plants, shipyards and factories engaged in government work. A very large force will be needed for this duty, and the states and municipalities will be asked to co-operate with the federal government in this important task.

In pursuance of this policy Secretary Baker instructed Col. Jesse C. Carter, acting chief of the bureau of militia, to confer with the state adjutant generals to learn how large a force each state can and will furnish.

To Ask Police Aid.

The police will be asked to take part in the guard service in the various big cities.

This is as far as the administration can go at present in the campaign against spy activity, but additional legislation to fill the gaps in the espionage law will be asked at the coming session of congress in order that subjects of the countries allied with Germany may be reached.

Congressional action may be invoked to "kill" the country of women spies.

Danish Steamer Sunk.

London, Nov. 22.—The sinking by a German submarine of the Danish steamship Adolph Andersen, 981 tons gross, is reported in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen. One man is said to have been killed.

FINLAND IN HANDS OF REDS

Socialist Leaders Lose All Control of Government—Armed Bands Commit Excesses.

Stockholm, Nov. 22.—Anarchy prevails in Finland, said a dispatch from Espoon. The Socialist leaders have lost all control of the strike and the strikers are forming into armed bands and are committing all kinds of excesses. In the "government" which has been set up a tailor has been put in charge of the Finnish passport bureau and a sailor has been given command of the important garrison at Turku. A Swedish warship will be dispatched to guard Swedish lives and property.

GERMANS OUT OF CAPITAL

Those Who Fail to Obey Enemy Alien Rules Will Be Interned.

Washington, Nov. 22.—Wednesday was the last day that natives of Germany who have not obtained their final naturalization papers and who have come to Washington since war was declared, could remain in the city. The national capital antedates the war declaration will have until December 15 to pack up their goods and go away. After midnight every German remaining here against these orders, will be arrested and held for internment.

WANT HEARING ON POLAND

Reichstag Leaders Ask Kaiser's Ministers to Consult Them on Proposed Annexation.

Copenhagen, Nov. 22.—The Polish problem and the proposed annexation of the new kingdom to the Hapsburg monarchy will be discussed at the meeting of the main committee of the reichstag on November 28, at the demand of reichstag leaders. The majority parties will express the expectation that the government will adopt no decision without a preliminary discussion and agreement with the reichstag.

AGREES TO SPARE VENICE

Austria Responds to the Appeal of the Vatican—City Will Not Be Defended.

Paris, Nov. 22.—The Matin says the Austrians have agreed to spare Venice, in response to an appeal from the Vatican, but that all authority must be left in the hands of the patriarch. It is certain, the newspaper adds, that Venice will not be defended in the event that a further retreat of the Italian forces becomes necessary.

BANDITS GET \$50,000 GEMS

Automobile Highwaymen Rob Jewelry Store on Principal Downtown Street in Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Nov. 22.—Three automobile bandits stepped into a jewelry store on the principal downtown street here, drove three clerks into a back room, forced another clerk to open the safe, and escaped with diamonds and other gems valued at between \$45,000 and \$50,000, according to the estimate of the proprietor, H. H. Green.

Profiteering by German Government

Copenhagen.—The makings of a German Government scandal are contained in an article written by Dr. Heim, leader of the Bavarian peasant party, attacking high officials of the Government purchasing and distributing agencies for private profiteering at the public expense. Discussing the sale of the Danube mercantile fleet established by the Central Purchasing Society for transporting grain and other goods from Romania and Hungary to German ports, a private shipping agent, Lloyd, a private shipping agent, is said to have been killed.

ASKS MILLION U. S. SOLDIERS

Lloyd George, in Opening War Council, Shows Anxiety Over American Aid. ALLIES FOR GREATER UNITY

Lord Reading Presides at Session, but Secretary Represents Col. House—Conferees to Sum Up Resources of Both Countries.

London, Nov. 22.—Premier Lloyd George opened the allied war conference with a speech in which he said, addressing the members of the American mission present:

"The collapse of Russia and the recent reverses of Italy make it even more imperative than before that the United States should send as many troops as possible across the Atlantic as early as possible.

"I am anxious to know how soon the first million men can be expected in France."

In the course of his speech, Mr. Lloyd George said:

"Assuming that the submarine situation does not get worse, the easing of the position of the allies depends entirely upon the dates on which the American program of launching 6,000,000 tons of shipping, promised for 1918, comes into practical effect.

Benson Talks for America.

Admiral Benson said that the mission was learning many lessons from the allies and expressed the gratitude of its members for the manner with which all sources of information had been thrown open to them.

"The United States is heart and soul in the war," he said, "and the country absolutely indorses the statement of President Wilson that none of its resources would be spared, its men and ships, or work, in order to win the war."

The meeting was held in the same room and at the same table where 134 years ago England formally acknowledged the independence of the United States.

Premier Lloyd George opened the allied war conference here with a speech which the conferees described as being an important statement, but which, like the rest of the proceedings, is being kept secret in its essentials, although some passages have been given out. One conferee said a spirit of greatest earnestness and unity permeated the meeting and that the most important practical results were achieved.

The American representatives were: Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, chief of staff; Admiral William S. Benson, chief of naval operations; Thomas Nelson Perkins, member of the priority board; Dr. Alonzo Taylor, representing the food controller; Bainbridge Colby of the United States shipping board; Oscar T. Crosby, assistant secretary of the treasury; Vance McCormick, chairman of the war trade board.

Col. E. M. House, head of the American mission, did not attend the meeting, but was represented by his secretary, Gordon Auchincloss.

Depend on U. S. Shipping.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Lloyd-George said:

"Assuming that the submarine situation does not get worse, the easing of the position of the allies depends entirely upon the dates on which the American program of launching 6,000,000 tons of shipping, promised for 1918, comes into practical effect."

The premier said he wished to recognize the eager earnestness with which the people of the United States are throwing themselves in the great task. He expressed absolute confidence that the great democracies now marching shoulder to shoulder would utterly overthrow the menace which threatened the liberty of the world.

He thanked the mission for "the invaluable services which the United States navy has already rendered, not only in protecting commerce, but in dealing with the submarine, for vital assistance in financing the war and for effective help in many other ways."

With reference to the question of supplies, Mr. Lloyd-George assured the mission that the most drastic food restrictions were about to be imposed upon the people of the British Isles.

The British representatives were: Premier Lloyd-George, Foreign Minister Balfour, Viscount Milner, George Nicoll Barnes and Earl Curzon of Kedleston, constituting the war cabinet; Lord Reading and Lord Northcliffe; the earl of Derby, Gen. Sir William Robertson and Lieut. Gen. Jan C. Smuts, representing the army; Sir Eric Geddes and Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe, representing the navy; Maj. John L. Baird, Baron Rhonda, Lord Robert Cecil, Walter Hume Long and Dr. Christopher Addison, representing respectively aviation, food, blockade, petroleum and munitions.

The conference lasted an hour and a half.

MARSHAL VON MACKENSEN



Latest photograph. Just received, of Field Marshal von Mackensen, the commander in chief of the armies of Germany.

NO HOPE FOR RUSSIA

Slavs No Longer Considered as Factor in War.

Washington Has No Official Reports, but Newspaper Dispatches Generally Accepted as True.

Washington, Nov. 22.—Practically all hope that Russia might emerge from a period of chaos and again be a decisive factor in the war on the side of the allies has been abandoned by the United States government.

The state department had no official confirmation that the bolshevik had declared Russia out of the war, but the report was generally accepted as correct. No propaganda to prevent such a result has been conducted in Russia by the United States. Its coming has been accepted by the state department as inevitable.

Some of the latest newspaper reports were the only ones to come through. One report said 8,000 men had been killed in the fighting at Moscow. Another said General Kaledines was moving against Moscow with a large force of Cossacks. The exact strength of Kaledines' force was not known.

State department officials "assumed" that nothing in the way of supplies was being shipped from the United States to Russia. Supplies purchased in this country for Russia probably will be diverted to other uses.

GERMAN WAR GRAFT BARED

High Officials Shown Profiteering at Expense of Public, Says Leader of Peasant Party.

Copenhagen, Nov. 22.—The makings of a German government scandal are contained in an article written by Doctor Heim, leader of the Bavarian peasant party, attacking high officials of the government purchasing and distributing agencies for private profiteering at the public expense.

Discussing the sale of the Danube mercantile fleet, established by the Central Purchasing society for transporting grain and food products from Romania and Hungary, to the Bavarian Lloyd, a private shipping concern, Doctor Heim shows that the Bavarian Lloyd was given an extraordinary bargain. He charges also that Privy Councillor Frisch, managing director of the Central Purchasing society, who negotiated the sale, has become a director of the steamship concern, as has a high Bavarian official.

U. S. MEDICAL OFFICER SLAIN

American Reservist Attached to British Forces in Flanders Killed on November 6.

Washington, Nov. 22.—One American medical reserve officer attached to the British forces was killed and one wounded in fighting on the Flanders front November 6, General Pershing reported to the war department. First Lieutenant Orlando Gochnaur was killed. His next of kin is Mrs. F. A. Gochnaur, Freeport, Ill. First Lieut. Alexander J. Gillis was slightly wounded. His next of kin is Mrs. Anna A. Gillis, 16 Park place, Carbondale, Pa.

All Must Register.

Panama.—The President of the Republic, Dr. Ramon Valdez, has issued an order that all subjects and natives of Germany and allied countries resident in Panama shall be required to register and report to the Panamanian authorities every 10 days. They are forbidden to travel more than 15 miles without special permission.